THE NEWS FOR THE CAMPAIGN-GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

The importance of the great political contest upon which we have now fairly entered renders the dissemination among the people of sound political views and accurate and early information of the progress and incidents of the canvass, a matter of peculiar interest and expediency. Every individual who has any stake in the welfare of these Southern States, should give an active, personal and unflagging support to the candidates of the National Democracy-Sermous and Blais. A triumph of the Radicals will result in the utter desolation and ruin of the South, and the placing of an ignorant and brutal race in all positions and places of honor and trust, to the exclusion of the white race. The governplunderers who now have control of it, and Lacid for Virginia and West Virginia. power placed in the hands of a party pledged for negroes. It is only necessary that the people should be thoroughly informed to accomplish this, and THE NEWS will be an admirable means of diffusing this information. In order to place the paper within the reach of all, we have adopted a scale of reduced rates of subscription for the four months covering the inducements for the formation of clubs. We are determined that THE NEWS shall be the cheapest and best newspaper in the South. Its blows will fall thickly, steadily and rapidly; and if the friends of law, order and the Constitution do their duty by extending its circulation, its labors can be made powerfully effective for good. We appeal, then, to our readers to examine our remarkably low terms, and go to work with a will to get up large clubs for THE CHARLESTON NEWS. BATES FOR THE CAMPAIGN NEWS.

Daily News (four months).....\$2 00 negroes) propose to take the matter in their

Five copies Daily News, four months, to one address.....\$8 50 Five copies Tri-Weekly News, four

months, to one address..... 4 25

Ten copies Daily News, four months, to one address......15 60 Ten copies Tri-Weekly News, four months,

One copy of THE NEWS free to every person who sends a club of ten subscribers at these rates. The cash must in all cases accompany

These prices should secure for THE NEWS vast circulation, which would result in a corresponding benefit to the Democratic cause. May we not confidently ask the kind offices of our friends in this behalf?

Remittances can be made by money order at our risk, and all letters should be addressed to RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,

Charleston, 8. C.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Cur European Dispatches.

TPER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPE.]

SPEECH OF MINISTER JOHNSON AT THE ANNUAL PEAST OF THE SHEFFIELD CUTLERS LONDON, September 4.—The annual feast of cutiers at Sheffield occurred yesterday. Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, who was present as a guest, made his first address in England, in response to a toast to the health of the American Minister. Mr. Johnson, after expressing thanks for the high honor conferred upon him, said he came to this country as a senger of peace. He was glad, he said, to recognize everywhere in England strong proofs of friendship, and which he was certain were reciprocated in his native country. For no people under the sur had America kinder feelings than for her Majesty's subjects. They were really one peoplehad like laws and like institutions, and in both countries freedom was the base of those laws and institutions, and in their joint hands liberty would live forever. Mr. Johnson reviewed briefly the course and triumphant termination of the recent civil war in America, and continued: "The war had its compensation-it ended slavery. None but freemen now trod the soil of America, and history could say that all was well spent in erising the blot transmitted from a common ancestry, tarnishing our fair name and belying the Declaration of Independence." He then alluded to the marshaling of forces for the coming Presidential election in America; saying that however the present canvass ended he could personally vouch for the next President as a warm friend of England.

POTATO BIOT IN COBE-THE RIOTERS DISPERSED BY TROOPS.

LONDON, September 4.—Dispatches have been received announcing that a very serious potato riot occurred yesterday at Cork. The people embled in the streets in great numbers, and for a time were very boisterous. Troops were called out to quell the disturbance. A charge was made on a body of about three thousand rioters, who were dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

Cong, September 4.-Evening.-Several incendiary fires occurred in this city to-day. Damage to property quite heavy.

THE "PEACE" CRIES. VIENNA, September 4.—At the farmers' feast, given in this city to-day, Beust made a speech, reassuring and pacific. He declared the development of liberal principles was the aim of the State, and that the prospects for the future of Austria and Europe were eminently

## The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, September 5 .- A resolution was offered, but not acted upon, declaring negroes ineligible to any and all offices of the State, and that all offices of the State now filled by negroes be declared vacant by reason of ineligibility, and the Governor be directed to have such offices filled in compliance with the Code of Georgia. The Governor and other commissioning authorities of the State are instructed to refuse commissions to all persons of color that have been or may be elected to any office in this State until the Supreme Court of the State have decided the eligibility of colored Our Washington Dispatches.

Washington, September 5 .- The Secretary of War, perplexed by conflicting legislation, has asked the Attorney-General's advice as to paying Southern claims, on file in the War Office, growing out of the war. They aggregate twenty to thirty millions. The debt statement will show over \$10,000,000

ncrease. Rollins and McCulloch had another interview

this morning, in which it is stated they agreed to disagree, declaring that none of the supervisors will be commissioned shortly. Grant's brother-in-law, Dent, arrived this

morning and visted the War Office. He states that Grant will remain West until the last of

Rollins nas nominated five more supervisors, making twenty in all. McCulloch shows no disposition to confirm any of them. Among Rollir.s' nominees for supervisors are James R. West for Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas; R. F. Fatterson for Tennessee; John Cramer for North and South Carolina; W. J. Saffold for ment must be wrested from the thieves and Alabama, Georgia and Florida; Thomas R.

The State Department has issued an official notice that travellers will not be allowed to to give peace to a distracted country, and to land in Cuba without authentic official pass make it a government for white men, and not ports from the Department of State, vised by the Spanish Consul at the port of departure.

The Louisiana Legislature-A Model In-

New Orleans, September 5.—Pinchback, the mulatto, recently installed in Jewell's place as senator from the Second District, Orleans Parish, rising to a question of privilege, and replying to newspaper paragraphs concerning him, Presidential canvass, and offer besides peculiar after charging the people of this city with murdering, and manifesting a growing disposition to murder men for political opinion and the color of their skin, uttered the following: "I want to tell them to beware. I want to tell them they have nearly reached the end of their string. The next outrage of the kind which they commit will be the signal for the dawn of retribution-a retribution of which they have not dreamed; a signal that will cause ten thousand torches to be applied to this city. For patience will then have ceased to be a virtue; and this city will be reduced to ashes." He was here called to order, but proceeded with his speech, reiterating his threat, adding a notification to the Democratic party that they (the Tri-Weekly News (four months)...... 1 00 own hands in future, and propose to have a peace if they have to conquer a peace.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

TREENRACK STUFFING FOR EMPTY LOCKETS-PAY DAY COME AT LAST-DELARGE REBUKES THE CARPET BAGGERS—ELLIOTT BI ACRGUARDS DELARGE-EDITORS EXCUSED FROM JURY DUTY -THE BLUE RIDGE BAILBOAD -- GOVERNOR SCOTT TO GO WEST TO LOOK FOR CAPITAL FOR THE BLUE RIDGE BAIL BOAD.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, September 5 .- The long looked for day of hapdiness has come at last. Twenty thousand dollars are in course of distribution among the contraband members of the so-called Legislature, and pockets will be astonished to-night that never knew the presence of a bundred dollars before. That's the quota to which each senator and representative is entitled on account. So important was deemed this paying off process, that the House took a recess for an hour. Camp, the sergeant-at-arms, however, was like one in purgatory. He knew not where to begin, and could see no end to his task. So large a sum as he had drawn from the treasury for the purpose he had never handled before, and in despair he three other worthies of arithmetical ability tocount out greenbacks and take receipts. I learn that the work was not finished at dark. and will be resumed to-morrow. The Senate was more fortunate, as the clerk had so arranged his money matters that he paid every

member before the hour of adjournment. Business in both bodies was comparatively uninteresting. The "grave and reverend seignors" of the Upper House spent the greater portion of the day in considering that intermipable Taxation bill and passing a jury law, one clause of which, thanks to a newspaper joker, exempts editors from jury duty. Hayne, semiwhite, and Jillson, "plain," both urged that reporters should also be included, on the ground that they were so reckless of life and character as to be unfit to judge of any case in which these desirable institutions are concerned.

Notice of a bill to establish a bureau of statistical information was given in both houses. During the convention something of the sort was attempted, and failed; but the subject has again been brought up, and will now doubtless succeed. The purpose of the bureau is expressed by its title-namely, to convey information regarding all industrial enterprises in the State, price of lands, &c.; and to induce capital to make its way to South Carolina for investment. In the House, a very tough fight was made by DeLarge, over the bill appointing three commissioners to codify the laws of South Carolina. at a salary of \$4000 each per annum, and \$6000 for "contingent" expenses, i. e., pickings and stealings. First, DeLarge moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the seventh section appropriating the above sums was passed to a third reading. In his speech sustaining this motion he paid particular attention to Whipper and Rutland, two of the appointees. He said he (DeLarge) believed as much in protecting the rights of his race as any one, but not at the expense of a tax upon the people to pay the salaries of incompetent men who were no more fit to fill the position of codifiers than so many monkeys, and who, if they attempted to hire out under ordinary circumstances,

month to any living soul. If the House selected the board, as had been alleged, simply on account of its complexion, they might as well take a barber's pole, paint it black, white and brown and stand it up in a room with clerks around it. It would be just as efficient as certain members of the commission. When he wanted a horse shoe made he would go to the blacksmith, and not the butcher. In other words, if large salaries were to be paid for this service, let them be paid to competent men, irrespective of party associations, and with an eye solely to the

would not be worth a hundred dollars per

ability and learning to be applied to the task. DeLarge's speech irritated some of the members terribly, and if it had been parliamentary Boseman and Elliott would have oursed. As it was they contented themselves with lambasting their plucky little antagonist, and lauding to the skies the greatness and genius of Whipper, Ratland and Corbin. Boseman plainly stated that the time had come when the colored man must be recognized and represented in some of the fat offices of the State. Even if he didn't possess ability; his honesty, faithfulness and labors entitled him to an office, es ecially one like that of codifier.

endeavors to serve the State in the proposed

Mr. Turner, one of the Democrats, inquired if he, Boseman, thought the persons named as codifiers would give satisfaction to the people who paid the taxes, or represented the talent

Boseman replied: "We want no more such. If South Carolina bad seen less of these talent el men it would have been better for the State. We want no more of them. We propose to make our laws in such a way as will give justice to everybody, and that is the reason why we have selected the gentlemen named.

Elliott followed, polishing off DeLare beautifully, called him "a pigmy who was trying to play the part of a giant;" said he was base, mean, ignoble, contemptible, and several other disreputable things; charged him with playing into the hands of the Democrats; insinuated that DeLarge had sold out, and was talking for the benefit of the Charleston newspapers, and elocutionized himself into a perspiration that stood out upon his dusky skin like warts.

The speaker was obliged finally to call Elliott to order on account of his violence, and the latter in a great passion closed by calling for the previous question, thus shutting off debate. DeLarge said this was a sample of the cowardly spirit of those who were trying to manipulate money out of the treasury, and were atraid to meet discussion in any shape. The "gag" game was all they understood.

When the vote was taken, to the astonishment of every one the reconsideration of section seven was ordered, and there is some probability that a decided change will be made in it. Neagle, the "economical" Comptroller of the State, who introduced the substitute, was not present, and thus saved himself the mortification of seeing how sensible negroes rebuke his proclivities for running the State in debt. Consideration of the subject will doubtless be resumed on Monday.

Between the House and Senate there can be no union of sentiment on the appointment of Whipper. If he was white as a ghost some of his own colleagues assert that he has not brains enough as a lawyer to fill the bill, and would be what DeLarge described in his remarks, namely, about as ornamental on the commission as the curl on a pig's tail.

The matter of the arrest of DeLarge is to be brought up again on Monday. He told the House to-day that if they didn t instruct the committee to report at that time, his self-respect would compel him to resign, and some of the members might look out for the conse

The Blue Ridge Railroad lags, but the Governor has determined to press the matter himself as a measure of State policy. When the Legislature find out that there is no money in the coffers, and that from fifty to five hundred dollars will not be forthcoming for a vote or a speech-as in the case of the Chatham Railroad-the Blue Ridge line will go through. As soon as the Legislature adjourns, Gov. Scott will go to Cincinnati and other Western cities, in person, to aid in raising the two or three million required for the completion of the road.

THE ROSECRANS MISSION.

THE CORRESPONDENCE IN FULL.

PARTICULARS OF THE CONSULTATION-EXLUC-TANT ACTION OF THE SOUTHERNERS-LETTER OF GENERAL ROSECRANS-REPLY OF GENERAL LEE AND OTHER PROMINENT SOUTHERNERS-PEACE THE WANT OF THE SOUTH-RELATIONS OF THE TWO BACES-SUFFRAGE AND THE CON-DITION OF THE NEGRO.

the Baltimore Sun says:

Well informed gentlemen, just returned from the White Sulphur Springs, make such statements concerning the intriview of Gen. Rosecrans and Southern Generals there as put that interview in a light in which it ha not been hitherto exhibited. The distinguished Southern gentlemen there assembled for health and pleasure only, and not for any political purpose, received the General with that litical purpose, received the General with that kindness and courtesy due to a distinguished officer, but anticipated no formal conference upon the political situation, until Gen. Rosecrans himself began to propound questions which the parties questioned were compelled either to answer, or by their silence to cause, perhaps, an erroneous impression as to their views to get abroad. From the best sources of information it appears, however, that these gentlemen would have preferred to have discussed almost any subject rather than that indicated by General Rosecrans. They were nearly ground for according to the upon neutral ground, for, according to the legislation of Congress, the State of V.rginia is not to be permitted to para to in the presidential election. They could know that their opinions were alreal; and enough know the congress power of the No. and

They had faid the conquering power of the Notice and faily accepted the situation are to the Confolium a path of the confolium to follow a path of transcription of the Unite intest they were content to be the passive objects which the people of the North were to control in their efforts to organize the government and put it upon an enduring basis, and they, there-fore, were reluctant to being drawn from the retirement they had voluntarily sought placed prominently, and as central res in the contest now in progress. They figures in the contes had no desire to be had no desire to be the means, positively or negatively, of creating any new issue in the campai n, and were not ambitious in the present emergency of being the authors of any new plank for either the Southern people or the Democratic party of the country. They the Democratic party of the country. They were intelligent gentlemen, who had carefully noted the progress of events, and did not believe that their individual opinions as to Southern eentiment and Southern probable action, would in the least affect the general result, for they knew that all in the North who desired to fully understand the Southern situation and Southern people could come to an intelligent conclusion without the trial at the times and they also knew ern situation and southern people could come to an intelligent conclusion with-out their aid, at this time; and they also knew well that nothing they could say would con-vince that class in the North who were wilfully blind and determined to recognize no truth from the South unless it emanated from Radi-cal sources. They had no idea, when they first read gave their views and onitions to General freely gave their views and opinions to General of a formal conference, or that the interviews would assume the importance subsequently given to them by the press and people through-

out the country.

My informant is satisfied that if the distin guished Southern gentleman with whom Gen. Rosecrans conferred, had control of the whole subject, the result of the interviews would not be made public at least for the present. While no evil consequences could possibly follow the publication, it is not believed it could be pro-

ductive of much good.

In consequence of the prominence given to the whole subject, however, it was concluded that something should be said, and hence a letter was written in reply to one from General Rosecrans, embodying views on certain points, but, it will be seen, avoiding all partisan refer-ence. This letter was signed first by General Lee, and subsequently the other signatures were appended, as heretofore stated. The fol-lowing is the correspondence:

GENERAL ROSECRANS' LETTER.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia, August 26, 1868. 
General: Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes and intentions of the people of the Southern States—especially to ascertain the sentiments of that body of brave, energetic and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, to an office, es, ec:ally one like that of codifier, and it therefore behooved every colored man on the floor to sustain Whipper in his earnest trusted and beloved leader you have been.

I see that interpreting "States' rights" to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us towards consolidation, and also that so great a country as ours even now is, certainly is to be, must have State governments to attend to local details, or go farther and fare

orse. It is plain to us at the West and North that It is plain to us at the West and North that the continuance of semi-enarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of centralism, swells our national expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability depreciates the value of our national stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in

We know that our currency must be deprewe know that our current must be depre-ciated so long as our bonds are below par, and that, therefore, the vast business and com-merce of the country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the can remedy the evil condition of things at the South. We also see other mischief quite possible, if not probable, to arise, such as from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforseen contingencies, which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villanies upon us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and that they must share our fate of and order, and that they must share our fate of

good and ill.

I believe—every one I know who reflects believes—that if the people of the Southern Sta'es could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorganize their business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously and contentedly at work, invite capital, enterprise and labor from electroner to come freely amongst them they good and ill. elsewhere to come freely amongst them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply many fold of the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our government bonds to premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for

currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future.

Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work, I ask the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union, ask every thinking man of the great West and North, why it cannot be

of the great west and North, why it cannot be done?

We are told by those who have controlled the government for the last four years, that the people of the South will not do it. That, if ever done all, it must be done by the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen, and the few whites who, against the public opinion and sentiment of the intollugent white people, are willing to attempt to lead, and make their living off these ignorant, inexperienced colored living off these ignorant, inexperienced colored people, mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed. We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the Bonth until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give into or move out of the country. living off these ignorant, inexperienced colored

energetic white people give into or move out of the country.

Now, I think, the Union army thinks, and people of the North and West, I dare say, be-lieve, there must be, or there ought to be, a sho. ter, surer way to get good government for all at the South. We know that they who or-ganized and sustained the Southern Confederaganized and sustained the Southern Coincellar-cy for four years against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give peace, law, order and protec-tion to the whole people of the South. They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate and elevate the poor freedmen, and to restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The question I want answered is-"Are they willing to do it?"

I came down to find out what the people of

the South think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the Confederate army, and the leading people who sustained it, think of these things? I come to ask more. I want to ask you, in

rome to ask more. I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I here express unqualified confidence, and as many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it; and, also, what you are willing to do about it? I want a written expression of views that

I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will jom in that written expression, are willing to piedge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that piedge high above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and to the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confiding, that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and im-pending storm.

I know you are a representative man in rev-stence and report to the Union.

erence and regard for the Union, the constitu-tion and the welfare of the country, and that what you would say would be endorsed by nine-cenths of the whole people of the South, but I tenths of the whole people of the South, but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Southern men here who concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South when they can be procured.

concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order and stability, will assure our Union soldiers and business men, who want substantial and solid peace, and cause them to rise above the level of party politics and take such steps to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace with all its countless blessings.

Very truly your friend, W. S. ROSECRANS. Gen. R. E. LEE, White Sulphur Springs, West

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VA. | August 26, 1868. |
General: I have the honor to receive your

letter of this date, and in accordance with your suggestion, I have conferred with a number of entlemen from the South in whose judgment I have confided, and who are well acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found with my own and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer.

With this explanation we proceed to give to

you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in re-gard to the subject to which you refer.

Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that those questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention, in good faith, to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former rela-tions with the United States Government.

tions with the United States Government.
Through their State conventions they abolished slavery, and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to falfii all their duties under the constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this old irritations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed. As far as we are advised, the eopie of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling toward the government of the United States, but they complain that their rights

states, but the constitution are withheld from turning the constitution thereof.

The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought the change in our feeling toward them. They no change in our feeling toward them. The still constitute the important part of our labor ing population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and be-come paupers, dependent on public bounty. Self-interest, even if there were no higher

notive, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both; and we believe that but for influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races soon adjust themselves on a basis of

would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage. It is true that the people of the South, to-gether with the people of the North and West are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any sys-

tem of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence or other qualifications, which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political powers. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who, for selfich purposes, would mislead them to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earn stly desire tranquillity and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement as the most serious ob-

storation of the Omon. They deprecate dis-order and excitement as the most serious ob-stacle to their prosperity.

They ask a restoration of their rights under the constitution. They desire relief from op-pressive misrule. Above all, they would ap-peal to their countrymen for the re-establish-ment in the Southern States of that which has instity hear regarded as the high right of every ment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birth right of every American—the right of self government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the constitution and laws of the United States, troat the negro with kindness and humantly, and fulfil every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens, loyal to the constitution of their country. We believe the above contains a succidet re-

at Columbia on the 1st inst., it was

Resolved, That we recommend that Conventions
be held by each Congressi and Dist.ict, for the purposs of nominating candidates for Congress; that
the Convention for the first Congressional District
be held at Florence on the 1sth of September; for
the necond Congressional District, at Charleston, on
the 15-h of september; for the Third and Fourth
Congressional Districts, at Columbia, on the 15th of
September; that delegates be appointed from each
Election District, equal in number to its representation in the House of Representatives in 1865.

In pursuance of the above resolution of the State We believe the above contains a succinct re Central Club, the Central Democratic Club of the ply to the general topics embraced in your let-ter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the Southern people, and of the officers and sol-diers of the late Confederate army, that they City of Charleston adopt the following resolutions: Resolved, That the several Ward Clubs of the city are requested to meet on Wednesday next, the 8th instant, and select each five delegates to a tend said cur in all the sentiments which we have Convention.

R solved. That the corresponding Secretary of this

expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor so be, very respectfully and truly. R seezes, that the corresponding scereary of this Gub notify the D-mocratic Glubs of the Districts of Barnwell, Beaufort and Colleton, and of the Parishes composing the Listricts of Charleston and Berkiev of the action of this Glub, an I request them to appoint delegates to attend said Convention, in conformity to the recognition of the Situe Courts Glub.

R. E. LEE. Virginia.
G. T. BEAUREGARD, Louisiana.
A. H. STEPHENS, Georgia.
A. H. H. STUART, Virginia.
C. M. CONRAD, Louisiana.
LINION STEPHENS, Georgia.
A. T. C. APERION. West Virginia.
JOHN ECHOLS, Virginia. F. S. STOCKDALE, Texas, F. W. PICKENS, South Carolina. WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, Virginia. JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, Virginia. W. F. TURNER, West Virginis. C. H. SUBER. South Carolina. E. FONTAINE, Virginia. JOHN LETCHER, Virginia. B. C. ADAMS, Mississippi.
W. J. GREEN, North Carolina.
LEWIS E. HARVIE, Virginia.
P. V. DANIELS, Jn., Virginia.
W. T. SU (HERLIN, Virginia. A. B. JAMES, Louisiana. T. BEAUREGARD, Texas. M. O. H. NORTON, Louisiana. T. P. BRANCE, Georgia. H. T. RUSSELL, Georgia. S. J. DOUGLAS, Florida. JEREMIAH MORTON, Virginia. J. B. BALDWIN, Virginia.
G. W. BOLLING. Virginia.
THEO, FLOURNOY, Virginia.
JAMES, LYONS, Virginia.
To Gen. W. S. Roszcrans, Ministe
White Sulphur Springs, Va. , Minister to Mexico,

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

into the legislature on Friday last, with a view to hastening the construction of the Blue Ridge Railroad: A BILL to authorize additional aid to the Blue Ridge

Refired Company in South Carolina.

Whereas, the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina by an act passed the 21st day of December, 1834, entitled "an act to authorize aid to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina, provided that the faith and funds of the State of South Carolina be and the secure the South Carolina, provided that the latin and funds of the State of South Carolina be and the same are hereby pledged to secure the punctual payment of any contracts which shall be made for borrowing money by the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina," from any person or persons company or companies, corporation or corporations, to any amount not exceeding one million dollars, either in the United States or Europe; and when such contracts shall be made by bond or bonds, signed by the President of the Company, under its seal, and countersigned by the Secretary or Treasurer thereof, it shall be the duty of the Compiroller-General to endorse thereon, that the faith and funds of the State are pledged to the faithful performance of said contract or contracts, as it respects the punctual payment of both the principal and interest, according to the terms of the said contract or contracts; provided that certain conditions particularly recited in section 7 of said act, be first executed, and the said Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina secures act, be first executed, and the said Bine Rioge Railroad Company in South Carolina secures the said endorsement by a mortgage of all their property in the States of South Carolina, North Carolina and Tonnessee, duly executed and recorded. A d whereas, the Comptroller-General of the State has not endorsed any of the bonds issued by the said Bine Lidge Railroad Company in South Carolina, under the authority of the said act; and whereas, the conditions improved more said endorsement by said ditions imposed upon said endorsement by said section 7, have become impossible and injudici-ous, while the necessity of the completion of

said road has become more urgent in the in-terest of the State; therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That without reference to the said provisos and conditions, whenever any contract or contracts may be made by the President of the said Company under its each and as provided by the contracts. be made by the French of the pany, under its seal, and as prov ded by said act, and not exceeding one million of dollars, that it shall be the duty of the Comptroller-General to endorse thereon that the faith and tunds of the State are pledged to the faithful performance of said contract or contracts, as respects the punctual payment both of the principal and interest, according to the terms of said contract or contracts; royaled that so much of said issue as may be necessary, not exceeding \$300,000, shall be applied to the redemption of the present bond debt of said

Company.

Secrion 2. That the faith and the funds of the State of South Carolina be, and the same are hereby pledged, to secure the punctual payment of any so stracts which shall be made by the Blue Ridge Railroad Company in South Carolina, for the borrowing of money from any person or persons, corporation or corporations. person or persons, corporation or corporations, to an additional amount not exceeding 13, 000,000, either in the United States or Europe, and when such contract shall be made by bond or bonds, signed by the president of the said company under its seal, and countersigned by the secretary or treasurer thereof, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller-General of this State to endorse thereon, that the faith and funds of the State of South Carolina are hereby pledged to the faithful performance of the contract or contracts as it respects the hereby piedged to the faithful performance of the contract or contracts, as it respects the punctual payment both of the principal and interest, according to the terms of said con-tract or contracts; provided that the interest to be made payable thereon shall not exceed seven per cent per annum, in half-yearly pay-ments. And that as soon as the Comp-troller-General shall have made any such endorsement, on any such con-tract, the whole estate, property and funds in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee, which the sa company may then possess, or shall afterwards acquire, shall thenceforth stand pledged and mortgaged to the State, without any further act or deed on the part of the company, for the faithful and practual performance on the part of said company of such contract, in priority and preference of any other debt watch the said company may thereafter create or incur.

And, turther provided, that the said bonds or any part thereof shall not be used except upon the express condition that non springerious the express condition that u,on application to the Congress of the United States or to private capitalists, the amount of \$3,000,000 in currency, or so much as may be necessary, shall be furnished in exchange, or upon the security of said bonds.

Sec. 3. That the said company shall have the right to increase the board of directors to fil-

teen members, of which board the Governor of the State shall be ex-officio a member; that there shall be an additiona. officer to be known as Vice-President, whose duty and salary shall be prescribed by the board, and that in all future meetings of the stockholders of said company, the Governor of the State is hereby authorized to represent the stock of the State, either in person or by the appointment of

SEC. 4. That the Governor of the State is hereby authorized to advance to the said com-pany an amount not to exceed twenty thous-and dollars, from the treasury of the State, in bills receivable or other currency, not other wise appropriated, to repair and keep in working condition the said road, it such amount should be necessary in his opinion.

Wbituarn. PALMER — Died, at Summerville, on Saturday, August 29th, 1868, of concestive fever, J./SEPH M. ULTRIE, aged seven years, five months and eighteen days; and on Tuesday, September 1st, 1868. of the zame disease, BARNWELL WILLIAMSON, aged ten years, three months and twenty-six days; the second and eldest sons of the late Captain BARNWELL W. and HENRIETTA L. PALMER. "Two jowels less on earth, two stars more in heaven."

Special Notices.

NOMINATING CONVENTION FOR

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT .- At a

meeting of the State Central Democratic Club, held

In pursuance of the above resolution of the State

CO-OPERATIVE STORE ASSOCIA-

TION.-All persons who have signed a paper in

favor of the project of establishing a second CO-OPERATIVE STORE ASSOCIATION in this city,

and all persons who are generally interested in this

movement, are respectfully invited to attend a pre-

liminary meeting, to be held at the Hall of the

Washington Engine Company, on Monday, 7th instant, at half-past Seven P. M., to take steps towards

A general attendance is earnestly solicited, as it is

By request of a large number of SUBSCRIBERS.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT .- IN THE COMMON PLEAS .- JAMES MCCABE VE. ROBERT MCCAR-

BOLL,-ATTACHMEN F .- Whereas, the plaintiffdid,

on the thirteenth day of June. file his declaration against the decendant, who (as it is said) is absent

neither wife nor attorney known within the same

upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be

served: It is therefore ordered, that the said defend-

ant do appear and plead to the said declaration on er

before the fourteenth day of June, which will be in

the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

AT THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

HARLESTON DI TRICT-IN THE COMMON

PLEAS .- ALBERT ELFE us. GEORGE MANS

FIELD-ATTACHMENT .- Whereas, the plaintiff did,

on the third day of April, file his declaration against

the defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and

without the limits of this State, and has neither wife

nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a

copy of the said declaration might be served: It is

therefore Ordered, that the said defendant do appear

and ploud to the said declaration, on or before the fourth day of April, which will be in the year of our

Lord one thousand eigh 1 undred and sixty-nine-

otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be

Clerk's Office Ch. rleston District, April 3, 1868.

83 A-A-A-A-THE BEST DYSPEP-

TIC BITTERS now in use are PANKNIN'S Hepatic

litters. They never fail to give relief. Try a bottle,

MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE FALL.

The semi-annual shaking in the Fever and Ague di-

tricts has begun. The fogs of the e autumn nights

and mornings are sucharged with the elements of

intermittent and bilious remittent fevers, and, un-

fortunately, two-thirds of the community are just in

the condition to be disastrously affected by them .

Those who have been prudent enough to fortify

themselves during the summer with that powerful

and infallible vegetable invigorant, HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS, are forearmed against mala-

ria, and have nothing to fear. But health is the last

thing too many think about. In the pursuit of gain

or pleasure the blessing, without which wealth is

Better late than never is a cons latory proverb

symptoms of any of the epidemics which are en-

gendered by the malaria of a itumn, should immedi-

ately resort to the GREAT ANTIDOTE OF THE AGE. A

few doses of the BITIERS will oreak up the chills

and prevent their recurrence. In every region where

intermittents prevail this purest and best of all

regetable tonics is indispensable. Of all anti-bilious

harmless. It does not stimulate the liver violently,

preparations known it is the most effective and

like the mineral salivants, but tones, renovates an

regulates the organ without creating any general

disturbance of the system or entilling any reaction.

The BITTERS are essentially a household specific,

and should be always within reach as the very best

means of preventing and checking lilious attacks

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH YOU?

This is the familiar question put to every invalid. In many cases the answer is, "I don't know exactly,

but I den't feel well." Look at the countenance o

the man or woman who makes this reply, and you

will generally find that the eyes are dull and lustre-

less, the complexion sallow, the cheeks flacoid, and

the whole expression of the face dejected. Interregate the invalid more closely, and you will discover

that constipation, the result of a discretered stomach

and a torpid hver, is at the bottom of the mischief.

"That's what's the matter." Whoever has expe-

rienced the effects of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT

SELTZER APERIENT in such cases, need not to be

told to recommend it as a semedy.

TARRANT & CO., Wholesase Druggists, No. 278

Greenwich and No. 100 Warren streets, New York.

sold by all Druggis a. 3mos 22 July 6

A YOUNG LAD'S ME ... INING 10

ner country home, . . er a sciourn of a few months

in to cit, was bardly recognized by her friends,

in place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a

so t ruby con plexion of almost marble smooth

ness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared

but eighteen. Opon inquiry as to the cause of se

great a change, she pint ly told them that she used

the CIRCA .- IAN BALM, s. d cons.dered it an in-

valgable acquis tion to any lady's tone: By its use

any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal

appearance an bun redfold. It is simple in its

combination, as Nature nerselt is simple yet ansu-

pussed in its efficary in drawing impurities from

also heading, cleansing and beautifying the skin and

complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it

draws from it all 'to impurities, kindly bealing th

same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended i

should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Proceedings

\$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order,

The only American agents for the sale of the same, Morch 30

W. L. CLARE & CO., Chemists,

No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Sole Proprietors.

and intermittent f-vers. 6 Septem-er 5

dross and enjoyment impossible, is neglected.

however, and all who begin to feel the pro

J. W. BROWNFIELD, C. C. P.

m8\*

Druggists.

given and awarded against him.

and be convinced. For sale

April 6

J. W. BROWNF.ELD, C. C. P.

will then be given and awarded against him.

Clerk's Office, Charlesten District.

desired to effect the purpose at an early day.

JAMES CONNER, President.

at Columbia on the 1st inst., it was

T. P. RYAN, Secretary.

an organization.

September 5

The following is a copy of the bill introduced sixty-sine, otherwise final and absolute judgment

June 15

Shipping. NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEE L STEAMSHIP CHAMPION LOCKWOOD COMMANDER, will leav Adger's Wharf on Saturday, the 12t September, at Two o'clo'k P. M.

The Steamers of this Line insure at three-quarter

per cent. For Freight or Passage, having elegant cabin accomme dations, apply to

JAMES ADGER & CO.,

Corner East Bay and Adger's Wharf (Up Stairs).

FOR NEW YOLK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY. THE STEAMSHIP MONTEREY,
Captain C. RYBER, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf, on Wesneszy,
9th September, at Eleven o'clock A
RAVENEL & CO., Agents. September 4

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES!

STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE

SIEAMERS OF THE ABOVE line lave Pier No. 42, North River, feot of Canal-street, New York, a feot of Canal-street and 24th of every month (except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of Stheman Static and Central American ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San Francisco, for China and Japan, October I.

No Califernia steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinvall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage lickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf, feot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 14 1yr F. R. BABY, Agent,

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

BALTIMORE AND BREMEN Via Southampton. THE SCHEW STRAMEDS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

THE SCHEW STRAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAY LLOYD
BALTIMONE. Capt. VOECHLER.
BERLIN. Capt. UNDUETROH.
OF 2500 TONS AND 780 HORSE-POWER.
WILL RUN REGULABLY DE.
WILL RUN REGULABLY DE.
TWEEN BALTIMORE AND BRI.
From Southampton on the 4th of such month.
From Southampton on the 4th of such month.
From Southampton on the 5th of each month.
Price of Passage—From Baltimore to Bremen London, Havre and Southampton—Cabin 390; Steer age 536. From Bremen to Baltimore—Cabin 390; Steer age 536. From Bremen to Baltimore—Cabin 390
Steerage 540
Prices of passage psyable in gold, or its equivalent.

Prices of passage payable in gold, or its equivalent.

Prices of passage payable in gold, or its equivalent.

They touch at Southampten both going and returning. These vessels take Traight to London and Hull, for which through tills of lading are signed. An experienced furgeon is statehed to each vessel. All letters must pass through the Postoffice. No bills of lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Customhouse. For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. SCHUMACHER & CO.,

No. 9 South Charles-airect, Baltimera.

Or to

MORDI-CAI & CO., Agents,

East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

6mos

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. THE INMAN LINE, SAILING NEMI-WEEKLY. carrying the U. S. Mails, consisting of the following steamers: CITY OF BALTIMORE,

CITY OF WASHINGTON,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Assembly in Bremen, &c., at moderate rate. such case made and provided, an application will be Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown, made to the Court of Common Please for the incor-

For further information apply at the Company flices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, Nev. Vork. No. 15 Broadway, Ne HO! FOR SAVANNAH.

PASSAGE \$4.00.

THE STEAMER CHRISTIANA

bartered by the "FOREST CITY BASE BAL L. CLUB." will leave for Savannah from the Atlan t

Wharf at 10 o'clock Monday Evening. Passage payable on board at time of sailing.

FOR EDISTO, ROCKVILLE, ENTERPRISE, AND WAY LAND

INGS. Captain J. G. RUMLEY, will receive Freight This Day, and leave To-Morrow Morning, at ha space Six o'clock, and Edisto on Wednesda Moring, at Six o'cock.

For reight or recent THE SIEAMER ST. HELENA

For r reight or passage app'y on board or to JUHN H. MURBAY, N. B —Steamer will leave again on Thurs lay Nigh t, at Eleven o'clock, and Edisto on Saturday Morain g, at Eleven o'clock.

1\* September 7

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C., CHERAW, GARDNER'S BLUFF AND ALL LAN D INGS ON THE PEE O'E RIVER.

THE FIRE LIGHT DEAFT STEAM
ER PLANTER, 'aptain C. CARBO L.
WHITE is now receiving frei ht, and will leav
Thursday Night, the 10th instant.
For Freight or Passage apply to

age apply to JUHN FERGUSON. September 1

[ONE TRIP A WEEK.] CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PA 'KET' LINE, VIA BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFION STEAMER PILOT BOY ..... Capt. W. T. MCNELTY

STEAMER FAN. IE. Capt. FERN PEOR
STEAMER FAN. IE. Capt. FERN PEOR
ONE OF THE ABOVE STRAMERS
will leave tharieston every Tuesday
Morning, at 7 o'clock. and Savannah ever Thursday
Morning, at 7 o'clock. For Freight or passage, apply to
J HN FERGU-ON,
J HN FERGU-ON, Accommodation Wharf

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, IA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S Captain CHAPLES WILLEY. will leave Charieston ever Tues-us Night at 9 o'clock, and Sava nah every Wednesday Afternoon at 3 THE STEAMER CITY POINT

o'clock, for the above places. Returning very man for Charleston every Saturday All goods not removed by sunset will be stored a t

the expense and risk or owners.

All freight must be pre-id

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents, Sept mber 1

YACHT MAGGIE MITCHELL. THIS FAVORITE VACHI, HAVING been thoroughly resitted for pleasure par-tirs, is now ready for engagements by ap-plication to the captain on board, or to BLACK & JOHNSION,

USTRECEIVED

BY E. H. KELLERS & CO.,

Druggists, No. 131 MERTING-STREET, VICHY GRANDE GRILLE

KISSINGEN BITTER WATER,

In Original Packages.